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Past Gettysburg Present.



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GETTYSBURG

PAST AND PRESENT.

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F. M. HOWELL,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent,

BALTIMORE, MD.



CELEBRATED CUMBERLAND VALLEY FROM CREST OF THE BLUE RIDGE, EN ROUTE TO GETTYSBURG.

INTRODUCTORY.



GETTYSBURG, that revered acreage, consecrated by a grateful and loving nation to its brave sons who laid down their lives in the noblest sacrifice that men could make, that the great and glorious Union might live, stands pre-eminent and alone, the world's greatest battlefield.

Hallowed by the blood of its heroes, it has been set aside as a sacred spot that none may ever desecrate, where our mighty Government has cast its protecting wing and made it one of the most beautiful spots within our country's broad domain.

Far away to the west, hazily outlined against the sky, the noble Blue Ridge still keeps its eternal vigil. Big and Little Round Top, Culp's Hill and other eminences, rich in historic interest, rise above the valleys, bearing on their crests the beautiful tributes of the States to their fallen braves.

More than four hundred stately monuments, the masterpieces of art of the various States, have been erected; four hundred and seventy tablets, descriptive of the spots of historical fame they mark, are placed on every side; over a thousand markers designate the positions of the various troops, and the same grim old cannon, which breathed death over that very ground, now stand in silent token of the harvest of devastation, while on all sides abound trophies of the triumphs that cost so dear. Five great towers for observation purposes have been erected by the Government at the highest points, giving birds-eye views of the entire battlefield. Over a hundred miles of magnificent roads have been constructed, giving easy access to all parts of the battlefield.

It is the one spot in all America that every American should visit and that everyone should see. The Western Maryland Railway offers direct, quick and cheap access to this great center of interest, and its low rate excursions, run at frequent intervals from Baltimore, and its many connections, places the privilege of a visit within the reach of all.



IRISH BRIGADE MONUMENT.

The Greatest Battle of the Civil War.



BATTLES are great in proportion to the loss of life resulting therefrom, and to the issues involved. Had Gettysburg and Waterloo been solely campaigns of manœuvres their place in history would be as interesting as a National Guard Encampment. The two greatest battles of the age in point of loss are Waterloo and Gettysburg. The former broke the power of Napoleon; the latter broke the heart of the Confederacy. Between them there is a remarkable similarity in numbers engaged and extent of casualties. With a total of 150,000 men engaged in each battle, the total casualties were about the same—50,000.

The loss of the French at Waterloo was never, officially, reported, but has been estimated at 26,300; the Confederate loss at Gettysburg was reported by the Confederate Surgeon-General as 20,448, *to which must be added 7,077 prisoners omitted from his list of casualties, but whose names, and number of their regiments, appear on the records of the Adjutant-General's office at Washington.* This will make a new total Confederate loss of 27,525—about the same as the loss of the French at Waterloo.

The Confederate Medical Director in submitting his report of Gettysburg calls attention to the discrepancies in the reports of the brigade and other superior commanders, and further says: "Whether taken in detail, or as a whole, the compilation can only be regarded as approximative."

By dawn of the fourth day General Lee had reformed his broken lines and presented a grim front from Oak Hill to the Curren House on Seminary Ridge. That night his army began its retreat by the Fairfield Road to Hagerstown; his wounded, convoyed by Imboden, went by way of Cashtown. Many gallant lives would have been saved had more of their wounded been left in the hands of their enemy; Generals Kemper and Trimble were so left, and their lives saved; General Pender was taken and died of exposure in his wounded condition. It rained hard all day of the 4th and the night between dark and daylight of the 5th. That gruesome march of the wounded can never be forgotten.



13TH MASSACHUSETTS MONUMENT.

THE BATTLES AT GETTYSBURG

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1ST,

THURSDAY, JULY 2D,

FRIDAY, JULY 3D,

1863.

A TABLOID VERSION BY JAMES K. P. SCOTT.

WRITTEN ON THE FIELD.



It is not necessary for the purposes of this story to tell of the various movements that brought both armies from the Rappahannock to Gettysburg. Sufficient that here, on the soil of the old Keystone State, amid rolling fields, peaceful streams and wooded hills, the scene set by circumstance, they met and fought three days of fierce and bloody battles. Here, in the white heat of conflict, they forged the bonds of a new Union. Here, they rendered a verdict from which there is no appeal.

One army was led by Robert Edward Lee, a master of the art of war. The other army saw one of its corps commanders, George Gordon Meade, called from his cot between dusk and dawn of the 27th and 28th of June by a messenger from the War Department at Washington with orders to take command of that army.

General Meade spent the day of the 28th in consultation with his predecessor. In his first general order to his army is read: "As a soldier in obeying this order (the President's), an order totally unexpected and unsolicited, I have no promises or pledges to make. * * * It is with just diffidence that I relieve in command of this army an eminent and accomplished soldier whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me."

Said General Lee, after the war: "Of all the men Meade had the greatest ability. I feared him more than any man I ever met upon the field." At another time he said, "General Meade will commit no blunder in my front, and if I commit one, he will make haste to take advantage of it."

June 29th, Meade's army, assembled at and near Frederick, Md., spread itself out like a fan, with its cavalry in front and on both flanks, moved northward to unloosen Lee's hold on the Susquehanna, camping the night of the 30th, from South Mountain to Parr's Ridge. The First (Doubleday) Corps at Marsh Creek; the Eleventh (Howard) Corps at Emmitsburg; the Third (Sickles) Corps between Emmitsburg and Taneytown, all under the direction of General John F. Reynolds. The Second (Hancock) Corps at Unionville; the Fifth (Sykes) Corps at Union Mills; the Twelfth (Slocum) Corps at Littlestown, and the Sixth (Sedgwick) Corps at Manchester; twenty-five miles from flank to flank. Buford was at Gettysburg with two brigades of cavalry; Kilpatrick at Hanover with two brigades; Gregg at Manchester with three brigades. General Meade's headquarters and the reserve artillery at Taneytown.

June 28th, General Lee, with his First (Longstreet) Corps, and Third (Hill) Corps, each corps with its complement of artillery, lay west of South Mountain, at and near Chambersburg; his Second (Ewell) Corps with two divisions at Carlisle and one division at York, accompanied by Jenkins' Brigade of mounted infantry and White's Battalion of cavalry. General Stuart, General Lee's chief of cavalry, leaving two of his brigades in Virginia, had crossed the Potomac at Rowser's Ford with three brigades, camping at Brookeville, Md., the night of the 28th. Thence he proceeded north, but embarrassed by his own and his captured trains, found Meade's army constantly interposed between his marching column and his chief. It was not until the night of July 1st that, reaching Carlisle, he received a message from General Lee directing him to Gettysburg, where he arrived the afternoon of the second day. General Lee, not having heard from General Stuart since his army entered Pennsylvania, assumed that both his cavalry and the federal army were still in Virginia. His order of march for the 29th directed his entire force

upon Harrisburg. Events, rapidly succeeding each other, changed this order of march. At midnight of the 28th Longstreet's pickets arrested a man who proved to be one of his trusted scouts, who had that day ridden from Frederick, Md., with the news that the federal army was across the Potomac and assembled at and near Frederick, giving a fairly accurate location of five of the federal corps. News more startling to General Lee was that General Hooker had been superseded in command by General Meade.

The order of march for the 29th was canceled and the entire force directed to concentrate at Cashtown, east of the mountain, a position which, with the mountain passes at his back, available in case of disaster, General Lee could threaten Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington or force General Meade to attack.



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DEVIL'S DEN.



2ND PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT.

THE FIRST DAY.



AT sunrise Heth's Division of Hill's Corps broke camp at Cashtown, nine miles (northwest) from Gettysburg, and at 9 A. M. deployed on Herr's Ridge, 3,000 yards from the center of the town. A section of Marye's Battery was unlimbered in the pike beyond Herr's Tavern and a half-dozen shells thrown into McPherson's Grove—the opening heavy guns of the battle. Heth saw the gentle slope of the fields in his front towards a peaceful little stream in the mid-distance, and Buford's thin line of dismounted cavalry on McPherson's Ridge with Calef's Battery covering the pike. A shot from one of Calef's guns and the fight with the numerical odds of three to one began. Buford's sole advantage was that of position, and the fact that his line, armed with carbines, did not have to expose itself while loading or firing. A fierce fight followed for an hour and a half. Meanwhile, General Reynolds came to the field in advance of his corps, then in column of march from Marsh Creek (5 miles). After a brief view of the field Reynolds directed Buford to hold his ground, returned to his marching column on the Emmitsburg road, met the leading brigade at the Codori Buildings and led it across the fields to sound of the guns. This brigade (Cutler's) was at once placed in position in relief of the right of Buford's line, the 76th New York, 56th Pennsylvania, and 147th New York, in the order named, north of the railroad cut; the 14th Brooklyn and 95th New York to the south between the pike and McPherson's Grove. Hall's 2d Maine Battery was posted between the pike and the cut. This was about 9.30 A. M. Heth marched against Cutler with Davis' Mississippi Brigade and their fight began. The Iron Brigade, commanded in this fight by Colonel Meredith until he was wounded, followed Cutler across the fields. General Doubleday, riding with this column, halted on Seminary Ridge and sent an aide to General Reynolds for instructions. As the aide returned, Archer, with a battle-line of five regiments, marched against McPherson's Grove. Doubleday retained one of Meredith's Regiments as a reserve, sending the other four regiments into the grove, where they met Archer, capturing the General and about



17TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY
2D BRIGADE 1ST DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

17TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT.

one-third of his brigade. Reynolds had returned to this part of the line as the Iron Brigade entered the grove and was killed by a ball from Archer's line. Reynolds fell at 10.15 A. M., and Doubleday found himself in command of the corps and the field.

Davis forced the three federal regiments north of the cut back to the next ridge (200 yards), compelling Hall's Battery to limber to the rear, leaving one of the guns. The two regiments south of the cut fell back in line, changed front to the right and engaged Davis' men now in the cut. The 6th Wisconsin, that Doubleday had held in reserve, came across the fields, continued the line of the two New York regiments, which line now charged the cut, capturing the larger part of the 2d Mississippi Regiment with its battleflag. This brought a welcome lull in the battle.

Heth was reinforced by Pender's Division and an artillery battalion; Wadsworth's Division was joined by the divisions of Rowley and Robinson, Rowley's two brigades taking position on McPherson's Ridge; Robinson in reserve at the Seminary. At 1 o'clock Howard had arrived, and senior to Doubleday took command of the field. At the same hour Rodes' Division of Ewell's Corps came in from the north (Middletown Road) deployed a battle-line astride Oak Ridge, a continuation of Seminary Ridge, that brought him on the flank of the federal line fronting Hill. Howard sent the two divisions of his corps then up through the town to seize Oak Hill, Robinson sending one of his brigades by the flank to the right from the Seminary to meet Rodes' threat. Rodes beat Howard to Oak Hill, placed his batteries and opened fire on the Eleventh Corps now in the flat ground northeast of the town, and served a flank fire on the First Corps line.

In the first part of the fight that followed between Rodes and Robinson, O'Neal of Rodes, and Iverson of Rodes, met with disaster. At 1.30 P. M. Early's Division appeared on the Harrisburg Road from the northeast, deployed battle-line, placed his artillery and began an attack on the two divisions of the Eleventh Corps now engaged with Doles, of Rodes' Division. Howard now found himself compelled to accept battle in a false position, confronted by a front and flank attack.

The Confederates had now brought seventeen brigades (30,000) of infantry and four battalions (68 guns) of artillery

to the field. The Federals had succeeded in bringing up twelve brigades (21,000) of infantry with about 52 guns.

Rodes, despite the disaster to two of his brigades, continued a vicious fight against Wadsworth and Robinson. Heth, with Pender in close support, renewed the attack on his part of the line. After a fight that wore him to a frazzle, his decimated line lay down, Pender marched through him and took the field. The federal line, without reserves, was forced back to the Seminary for its final stand. The Eleventh Corps was finally forced from the field, uncovering the flank and rear of the First Corps, still clinging to Seminary Ridge. At 4.30 P. M. the men of both corps were making their way through the now congested streets of the town to the Cemetery Heights, where they were heartened by the sight of battleflags and lines of Von Steinwehr's Division in front of the Citizens' Cemetery, and Wiedrich's Battery in lunettes on East Cemetery Hill; a wise provision of General Howard.

General Hancock arrived as the representative of General Meade and assumed command of the field. The presence of this superb soldier was the equivalent of a fresh corps. The tired soldiers at the sight of him seek their colors and are ready for instant further service. Guns were placed on Cemetery Hill, East Cemetery Hill, and what is now known as Stevens' Knoll. Infantry supports were provided and lines established; Wadsworth's Division of the First Corps sent to Culp's Hill, reinforced by the 7th Indiana, not in the fight earlier; the Eleventh Corps and Doubleday's Division of the First Corps on the Cemetery Hills; Robinson's Division on Cemetery Ridge, with two brigades of the Third Corps on the Emmitsburg Road, southwest; Graham's Brigade arriving at 5.15 P. M., followed by Ward. Carr and Brewster of this corps arrived after midnight.

The Twelfth (Slocum) Corps was at Two Taverns at noon, five miles from Gettysburg. Arriving at Rock Creek at 4.30 P. M., William's Division was put in position on the east side of the stream, and on the right of the federal line; Geary's Division crossed Rock Creek, moved rapidly to Cemetery Ridge where it took position with two brigades—Greene and Candy—left flank resting against Little Round Top, leaving Kane's Brigade with a section of Battery K, 5th U. S. Artillery, in the triangle between the

Baltimore Pike and Rock Creek. Buford had assembled his cavalry in the flat ground south of the town, later moving to the Plum Run valley for camp. Johnson's Division of Ewell's Corps came up after a twenty-five mile march at 8 P. M., passed through the edge of town and went into camp east of Culp's Hill. Anderson's Division of Hill's Corps arrived, halted and went into camp three miles west of the town at 9 P. M. McLaw's Division of Longstreet's Corps and three brigades of Hood's Division arrived between midnight and daylight at Marsh Creek, four miles from Gettysburg. Thus, with the exception of Pickett's Division and Law's Brigade of Hood, and Stuart's Cavalry, General Lee's army had assembled at Gettysburg, while the roads leading to Gettysburg from the south, southeast and southwest were filled with Meade's marching columns.



GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD—FIRST DAY'S FIGHT.



5TH NEW HAMPSHIRE MONUMENT.

THE SECOND DAY.



AT 8 A. M. General Lee, in conference with his lieutenants, had not definitely decided upon an order of attack. The federal army at this hour, with the exception of Burling and DeTrobriand of the Third (Sickles) Corps, Crawford's Division of the Fifth (Sykes) Corps, and the Sixth (Sedgwick) Corps, was assembled in the oft-quoted fish-hook formation. Burling arrived at 9 A. M., DeTrobriand at 10 A. M., Crawford at noon. Sedgwick began to arrive at 2 P. M., after a continuous march of thirty-four miles. Buford's two brigades of cavalry were ordered by Pleasanton to Westminster to guard trains. Stannard and Lockwood's Brigades joined the army the evening of the first day; the former assigned to Doubleday's Division, First Corps, the latter attached to Williams' Division, Twelfth Corps.

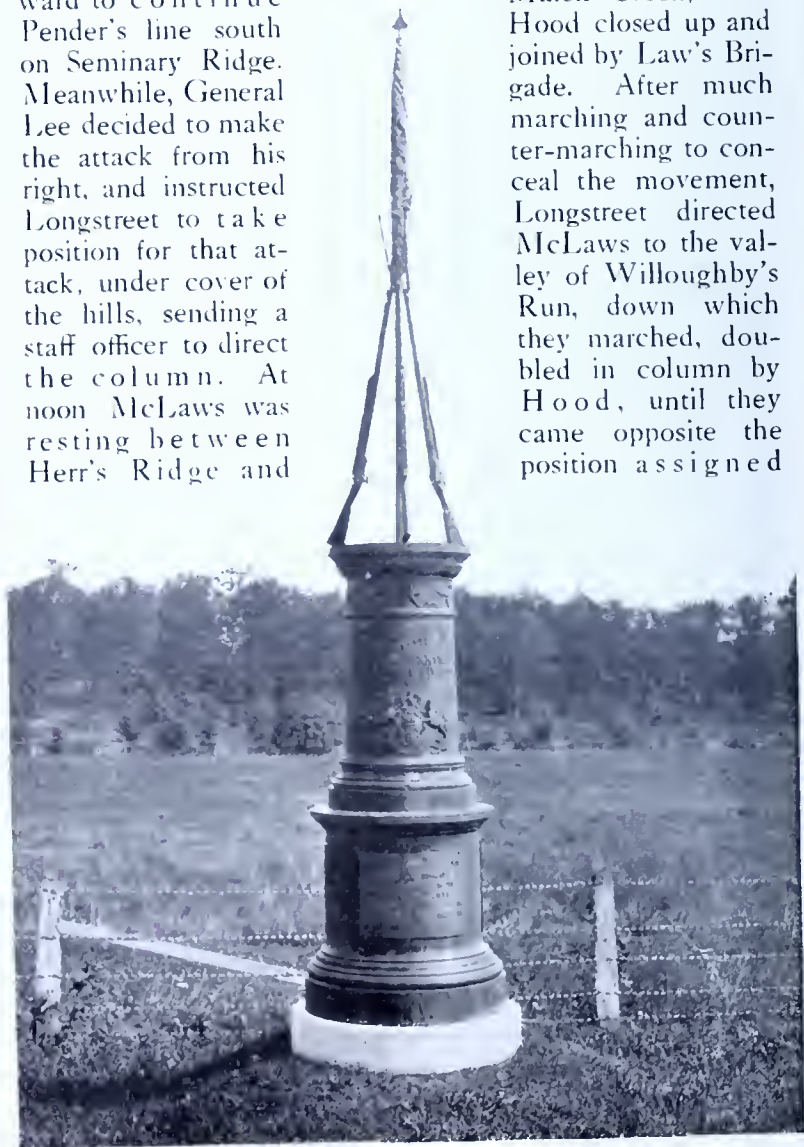
Between 7 and 8 A. M. Hancock took position on Cemetery Ridge, the First Corps (now Newton) and the Third (Sickles) Corps moving to the right and left to give him his front. Geary's Division of the Twelfth Corps moved to Culp's Hill; Greene and Candy from Cemetery Ridge, Kane from Rock Creek and the Baltimore Pike. They took position from Wadsworth's right to McAllister's woods *and began to dig*. Barnes and Ayers of the Fifth Corps are at Powers' Hill in reserve. The reserve artillery and ammunition trains are parked along the Granite School House Road, between Powers' Hill and the Taneytown Road. General Meade arrived about 2 A. M. General Lee's army had naturally fallen into a concave formation, Hill's Corps on his then right, with Pender's Division on the west slope of Seminary Ridge, south of the Hagerstown Road; Heth's Division in reserve west of Willoughby's Run; Anderson's Division in camp three miles northwest. Ewell's Corps held the left, with Rodes' and Early's Divisions in and in front of the town and the Cemetery Hills, Johnson's Division in line a mile east of Culp's Hill. With McLaws and Hood of Longstreet's Corps at Marsh Creek, four miles to the northwest, General Lee had all his force practically available with the exception of Pickett's Division and Law's Brigade of Longstreet's Corps and Stuart's Cavalry not yet up. Before this force could have been

formed for offensive battle, the same federal lines that thwarted Longstreet in the afternoon were up and ready.

McLaws, followed by Hood, broke camp at sunrise, four miles from the town. The head of the column directed to move to the right of Hill's Corps. Anderson's Division of Hill's Corps, in camp a mile nearer town, moved forward to continue

Pender's line south on Seminary Ridge. Meanwhile, General Lee decided to make the attack from his right, and instructed Longstreet to take position for that attack, under cover of the hills, sending a staff officer to direct the column. At noon McLaws was resting between Herr's Ridge and

Marsh Creek, with Hood closed up and joined by Law's Brigade. After much marching and counter-marching to conceal the movement, Longstreet directed McLaws to the valley of Willoughby's Run, down which they marched, doubled in column by Hood, until they came opposite the position assigned



56TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT.

the corps. It was 3.30 P. M. by the time the leading brigade deployed.

At noon Sickles sent a strong detachment into the woods west of the Emmitsburg Road. This party discovered Anderson's Division extending Pender's line and fought the leading (Wilcox) brigade in Pitzer's Woods. They also saw long columns marching southward toward the Emmitsburg Road. This discovery impelled Sickles, who was not satisfied with the position assigned him, to move his corps to the Peach Orchard line. He filled the right of this line from the Roger's House to the Sherfy Buildings, on the Emmitsburg Road, with Carr and Brewster of Humphrey's Division (facing west). Graham of Birney's Division continued the line to the Peach Orchard; DeTrobriand of Birney through the Rose Woods and the Wheat Field; Ward taking the line to Devil's Den. The line from the Peach Orchard faced first south and then southwest, the whole line forming an angle the apex at the Peach Orchard. This forward formation of Sickles was made after 2 P. M.

General Lee's order of attack, decided upon before Sickles made his forward movement, was to be made from his right by brigades in succession sweeping northward towards Gettysburg, believing that his line as then deployed overlapped the federal left. Longstreet began the attack at 3.45 P. M., with fifteen minutes artillery practice. At 4 P. M. Law's Brigade of Hood moved to the attack, to be followed by Robertson's Texans, both brigades supported by Bennings and Anderson in second line. Ward, at Devil's Den, with Smith's Battery, felt the first full force of the attack. Then began three hours of the fiercest fighting of the Civil War. It crept northward towards the town like a forest fire from Ward to DeTrobriand, the latter confronted by Kershaw, supported by Semmes; then Barksdale broke loose, followed by Wofford, the former breaking through at the Sherfy Buildings, wounding Graham and driving his brigade and artillery from their positions, fighting front and flank. Wilcox and Perry followed in succession, forced Brewster and Carr, now flanked out of their positions, back to Cemetery Ridge. The three hours ended with the repulse of Wright's Georgia Brigade at The Angle.



HANCOCK AVENUE, SHOWING BLOODY ANGLE.

It was only after the attack began that the importance of Little Round Top was appreciated. Law, now in command of Hood's Division, sent his own brigade and a wing of Robertson's Texan Brigade against it. General Warren, from its crest, sent a hurried message to General Meade. The Fifth (Sykes) Corps was the response. General Sykes' first order from the Commanding General was to support the Third (Sickles) Corps "with a brigade, should it be required." When Longstreet's attack had developed he was directed to throw his whole corps to the federal left. Barnes' Division of Sykes was the first to the field, Vincent's Brigade leading, followed by Sweitzer and Tilton. Vincent, at the Wheat Field, intercepted an order from Sykes to Barnes to "send a brigade to that rocky ridge," and moved his brigade at once to Little Round Top, where his four regiments arrived in time to dispute its possession with Alabama and Texas. In the fight that followed Vincent was mortally wounded, the command of the brigade devolving upon Colonel Rice of the 44th New York. During this fight Warren saw a fresh column of Federal troops crossing the foot of the north slope of Little Round Top. He rode to meet it and found his old brigade, now commanded by General Weed. The brigade was following its leaders, Day and Burbank, of Ayres' Division, Fifth Corps, to the Wheat Field. Even the other regiments of the brigade had passed when, detaching the 140th New York on his own responsibility, Warren sent the regiment to the crest of Little Round Top. With Colonel Pat. O'Rourke at its head, this splendid regiment threw itself at the Texans now making ground against Vincent's right regiment. General Weed brought up the other three regiments of his brigade with Hazlett's Battery, and Little Round Top was secure. But the gallant O'Rourke gave up his life, and Weed and Hazlett were mortally wounded.

Ward and DeTrobriand out of ammunition and forced off the field; their reinforcements—Sweitzer, Tilton, Cross, Zook, Kelly, Brooke, Burbank and Day—successfully turned by Kershaw and Wofford; Barksdale pouring through the broken lines at the Peach Orchard; Wilcox and Perry at the foot of the west slope of Cemetery Ridge, and Wright's Georgia Brigade on its crest at The Angle, it seemed that Southern valor would surely win.



VIEW FROM LITTLE ROUND TOP—GENERAL WARREN MONUMENT.

Kershaw, Wofford, Bennings and Anderson were met at the foot of Little Round Top, about sunset, by five regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves under McCandless, with Nevin and Bartlett of Sedgwick's Corps in close support. Willard's Brigade of Hancock's Corps came from the Bryan House, met and repulsed Barksdale at Plum Run, both brigade commanders losing their lives. Wilcox was met and checked in the Codori thicket by the First Minnesota; Wright, alone on Cemetery Ridge, fighting his way out with loss of battleflags and regimental commanders. The Army of the Potomac on this field was not to be beaten.

General Lee's lead and swing teams worked all right on this field, but his wheel team failed to stretch its traces together. General Ewell was to have made a diversion from his front as soon as he heard Longstreet's guns, to be a real attack, should opportunity offer. There must have been an acoustic shadow that afternoon; Longstreet's guns opened at 3.45 P. M.; Ewell's guns, Andrews' Battalion (Benner's Hill) and Graham's 20-pound Parrotts did not open until 5 P. M. Three four-gun batteries of three-inch rifles were posted by Ewell on Seminary Ridge to participate in this artillery duel. The federal guns were posted in the Citizens' Cemetery, East Cemetery Hill, Stevens' Knoll and Culp's Hill. At 6.30 P. M. Howard writes: "The batteries in my front seem to have been silenced or withdrawn." As soon as this affair was over Ewell began his attack upon Culp's Hill. Johnson marched three brigades of his division a mile in line of battle to Rock Creek, reaching the foot of Culp's Hill at dark.

Coincident with this movement, and to be a part of it, Rodes' five brigades, reinforced by two brigades of Pender from Seminary Ridge, was to attack Cemetery Hill from the west side of the town; Early was to attack East Cemetery Hill with Hays and Avery (Hoke's Brigade), supported by Gordon, from the east side of the town. Before Rodes could pull his lines from the streets of the town and deploy with his reinforcing brigades, Early's assault began—and finished with his repulse. But not before his men reached the crest, crowned with the federal guns, the gunners meeting them with stones, sponge-staffs and ram-stocks. The last half of the affair took place in the dark. Carroll's Brigade (again Hancock), that drove them from the hill, followed them by the flash of their returning fire. Rodes,



MINNESOTA MONUMENT.

west of the town, advanced against Von Steinwehr's lines, halted when within 300 yards, then retired to the position taken for the attack, where he remained with his reinforcing brigades all of the next day. This line saw the flank of Pickett's lines sweep by on the afternoon of the third day. They also saw the broken fragments retire.

By the time Johnson's Division reached Rock Creek, at the foot of the east slope of Culp's Hill, it was dark. He began a vigorous attack with his three brigades. Meanwhile, General Meade had withdrawn Geary and Williams' Divisions of the Twelfth Corps to reinforce a hard-pressed line on Cemetery Ridge. Greene's Brigade of Geary was left to hold the line, and was in the act of thinning his own front by stretching his line into the vacated entrenchments when he received the full force of Johnson's attack. With three full brigades no impression could be made upon Greene's front—General Jones, commanding a brigade, and Colonel Higginbotham of the 25th Virginia, were both wounded in this assault—but General Stuart found the line in front of his brigade vacant, and promptly took possession. The men of the Twelfth Corps returned during the night, to find themselves dispossessed. The remaining hours of the night were spent by both sides in preparation for a renewal of the fight at the break of day. This affair, with the occupation of Big Round Top, ended the battles of the second day.

The Army of the Potomac this day fought with its head as well as with its teeth and claws. General Sickles' forward movement with the Third Corps created a situation that was met by General Meade, as no other previous commander of that army would have had the moral courage to do—promptly stripping the trenches on Culp's Hill, bringing a part of the Twelfth Corps that held them across to Cemetery Ridge. At a critical moment, late in the afternoon of this day, there was nothing between a yelling, exultant, victorious line of Confederates swarming across the Emmitsburg Road to this part of Cemetery Ridge, but the heroic sacrifices of a John Bigelow, and the prompt intelligence of a Freeman McGilvery in holding back that line with artillery without infantry support, until General Meade, himself, led to the field the men he had ordered from the trenches of Culp's Hill. It was here General Meade's horse—Old Baldy—received his sixth wound of the Civil War.



NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT.

THE THIRD DAY.



THE lines of both armies, approximately, were those of the second day. The Confederates held the ground won from Birney, from Devil's Den to the Peach Orchard, and the trenches gained by default at Culp's Hill. Stuart was now up with his cavalry and, joined by Jenkins' Brigade of mounted infantry, took position on Ewell's left; Pickett had arrived from Chambersburg and camped in the valley of Willoughby's Run; Heth, with half the men he brought to the field the first day, moved his division forward to the Seminary Ridge line. The two brigades of cavalry that Stuart left to guard passes south of the Potomac, arrived at Chambersburg the second day, and were at Fairfield, Lee's line of retreat, on the third. Imboden arrived in time to convoy Lee's wounded to Williamsport. The Sixth (Sedgwick) Corps arrived on the second day, released the Fifth (Sykes) Corps from reserve, and was scattered, during the battles of the third day, along the federal lines from Wolf's Hill to Big Round Top.

From midnight to dawn, Slocum and Ewell were preparing for the fight that must come with the daylight. Ewell reinforced Johnson's four brigades with two brigades from Rodes' Division and one from Early. Slocum placed his batteries on Power's Hill, McAllister's Hill and the Baltimore Pike, and at 4.30 A. M., fired for fifteen minutes, then ceased firing to allow the infantry to advance. Began again at 5.30 A. M. and continued firing until the end of the battle (10.30 A. M.).

At daylight General Steuart's Brigade, that held the federal trenches, began the fight supported by Walker's (Old Stonewall) Brigade. The confederate brigades, on their right, could make no impression on the entrenched line held by Greene's Brigade. At 8.45 A. M. this part of the Federal line was reinforced by Shaler's Brigade of the Sixth Corps. During the engagement three of Wadsworth's Regiments and three of Schurz's Regiments changed places in the line with Geary's tired men, while they cleaned guns and refilled cartridge boxes. Neill's Brigade of the Sixth Corps was moved across Rock Creek and placed in position on the extreme right. After five hours



1ST MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT.

of incessant fighting, not being able to drive the federal lines in their front, Walker fell back to Rock Creek to rest and clean guns, Daniels moving over from the right to take his place. An hour later Walker returned to the attack, which continued without success. Again the brigade fell back to be again ordered in where they remained until the whole line retired to avoid a further useless sacrifice of lives. To add to their troubles, the charge of the 2d Massachusetts and 27th Indiana from McAllister's Woods across Spangler's Meadow, discovered a federal line on their flank. Ewell's effort to turn the federal right ended with his lines on Rock Creek keeping up a desultory fire with the federals in their old trenches. The loss to Johnson's four brigades was appalling; 12 officers and 207 men killed, 99 officers and 1,130 men wounded, 13 officers and 362 men missing, a grand total of 1,823. The three reinforcing confederate's brigades did not separate their losses in their reports from the affairs of the first and second days. Smith's Brigade, however, of Early's Division, reports a loss of 142, not being engaged in the first two days. Daniels' and O'Neal's Brigades of Rodes' Division report losses of 916 and 696 = 1,712. They were severely engaged, however, on the first day. Thus it will be seen that the battle at Culp's Hill was more important than it has, usually, received credit for—being overshadowed by the more spectacular "Pickett's Charge."

The Twelfth Corps again manifested its fighting quality; General Geary's veteran division, and that of General Williams (commanded in this fight by Ruger) covered themselves with honor and glory. The men of the 1st Maryland Battalion (2d Md. C. S. A.) mingled their blood with the blood of the men of Kane's Pennsylvania Brigade; a memorial to the battalion stands in the federal trenches on Culp's Hill—the only confederate regimental monument at Gettysburg.

There was comparative quiet on other parts of the line during the fighting at Culp's Hill. General Hill, for some unknown reason, ordered a severe cannonade from his position during the forenoon. It was this fire and not the cannonade of the afternoon that drove General Meade and his staff to Power's Hill. Wilkeson and Henry, correspondents of the *New York Times*, remained, however, at the Leicester House (Meade's Headquarters)



16TH VERMONT INFANTRY MONUMENT.

during the afternoon. Their stories of Pickett's charge "smells of fire."

General Lee made two official reports of this battle—one in July immediately following, the other in January, 1864. In both reports he states that the "general plan (third day) was unchanged." The January report also states that "Longstreet, reinforced by Pickett's three brigades, which arrived near the battlefield during the afternoon of the 2d, was ordered to attack the next morning, and General Ewell was directed to assail the enemy's right at the same time, the latter, during the night reinforced by two brigades from Rodes' and one from Early's Division." General Longstreet, in his official report, states, "On the following morning (3d) our arrangements were made for renewing the attack by my right, with a view to pass around the hill occupied by the enemy on his left, and gain it by flank and reverse attack." Longstreet's desire for flank movements at Gettysburg amounted almost to an obsession. Is it not conceivable that, at the evening conference, Lee finally consented to his lieutenant's plan? The attack was to have been made early, coincident with Ewell's attack at Culp's Hill. There was another delay of which General Lee says, "General Longstreet's dispositions were not completed as early as was expected, but before notice could be sent to General Ewell he was already engaged, and it was too late to recall him." Longstreet continues in his report, "A few minutes after my orders for the execution of this plan were given, the Commanding General joined me, and ordered a column of attack to be formed of Pickett's, Heth's and a part of Pender's Divisions, the assault to be made directly at the enemy's main position, the Cemetery Hill." Was not this a modification of the plan agreed upon the night before? Preparations at once began for this attack that took all forenoon to complete. Longstreet's attack the day before having secured the coveted positions for his artillery—the Peach Orchard line—he at once set about filling that line with all the guns attached to his corps, except eight pieces left on his extreme right. The other seventy-five pieces were turned over to Colonel E. P. Alexander, his chief of artillery, who, with them, blazed the path for Pickett's charge later in the day. General Hill had 63 pieces on Seminary Ridge, making a total of 138 guns for the work preliminary to the charge. At sunrise of

the 3d, the brigades of Wilcox and Perry of Anderson's Division, Hill's Corps, were ordered forward to support Alexander's guns now being placed in position along the Emmitsburg Road. At 9 A. M. Pickett's Division moved from its camp of the night before (Willoughby's Run Valley) and deployed west of, or behind, Spangler's Woods. At noon the three brigades passed through the woods, and formed a line behind Wilcox and Perry and Alexander's guns. Scales and Lane, the two brigades of Pender's Division, Hill's Corps, that had been assigned by General Lee as part of the assaulting columns, under command of General Trimble, were moved by the flank from their place in the Seminary Ridge line to the rear of and in support of Heth's Division, now under Pettigrew.

Eleven brigades of infantry were aligned for this assault of which but four were taken from Lee's main line; Heth's Division had been in reserve and Pickett's Division fresh to the field. Pickett's Division lined up about 4,900 officers and men; the other eight brigades, engaged in the battles of the first and second days, brought to this assault less than half the men they brought to Gettysburg. The number of Confederate infantry engaged in this assault, popularly spoken of as *eighteen thousand*, was nearer *eleven thousand*, as any one with a pencil and the official reports can soon determine.

General Longstreet, put in charge of this assault by General Lee, expressed an opinion to his chief, before the assault began, that "no fifteen thousand men ever arrayed for battle could successfully cross that field." Longstreet seemed to be the only man in gray that day with a true conception of the situation. Yet, the irony of fate, his simple nod meant death to the bravest soldiers that ever answered "Here" at roll-call.

The one advantage possessed by the confederate lines, with their concave formation, was the opportunity for concentric artillery fire. To oppose this fire General Hunt, Meade's Chief of Artillery, could not bring into action more than eighty guns to bear effectively. He parked the artillery reserve with orders to be ready to replace disabled batteries.

The scene on Cemetery Ridge was one of *orderly confusion*. The voices of the officers were heard in sharp, quick command; there was a rushing to and fro of the mounted staff in and out and between long lines of stacked muskets;

the battery horses were lashed with whip and spur and tongue as the pieces, with a chug-chug of their axles, swung into battery. By 9 o'clock the sun had cleared away what seemed to be the haze and murk of the battle of the day before still clinging to the fields between Cemetery Ridge and Seminary Ridge. Strong skirmish lines were out in front, their desultory fire alone breaking the monotony of that long wait under a hot July sun that had reached its meridian, the beauty and glory of the day. So long was the attack deferred that the impression prevailed that Lee was massing his whole available force for one supreme effort.

General Meade is on record as having said to General Gibbon, the evening of the 2d, that the next attack would be on his front. Something must have occurred to change that opinion. At noon of the 3d he told General Robinson that he anticipated an attack on the Cemetery by the enemy's forces massed in the town, directing him to so place his division that if the federal line gave way he could attack the enemy on his flank. Robinson placed his division by brigades in column of regiments, but when the attack began on Gibbon's front he moved his command to the right of the Second Corps.

It was General Meade's military instinct that sensed an attack upon the Cemetery, under cover of the houses of the town, the weakest point in the fish-hook line and the only point that gave any hope of success to confederate attack. Strange to say, it was the only point not assaulted during the three days of battle.

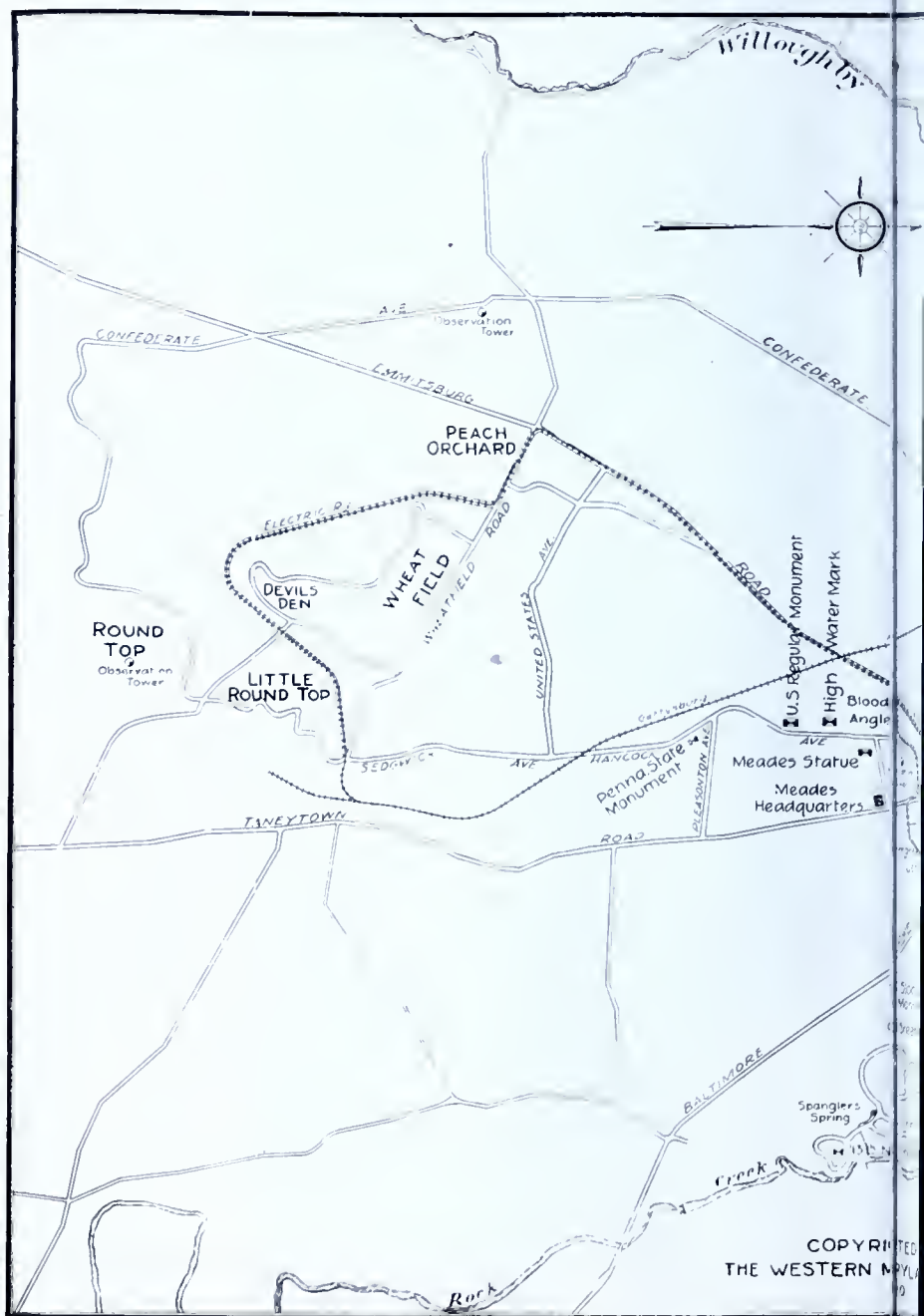
"There she goes!" exclaimed some one, at 1 o'clock, as two rings of white smoke in quick succession were seen rising above one of Eshelman's batteries, followed by the scream of the shells as they passed over the heads of the federal lines on Cemetery Ridge—as most of their shells did that afternoon. The regiment to which the writer belonged (1st Penna. Cavalry) was deployed in wide-open order along this ridge during the first hour of Alexander's artillery serenade; and not a man or horse was killed. At its height General Hancock and staff rode on the crest of the ridge from one end of his line to the other without harm to man or horse. His men simply roared at him as he passed. This was the cheering General Lee heard, and sent Lieutenant Colston forward to learn the cause.



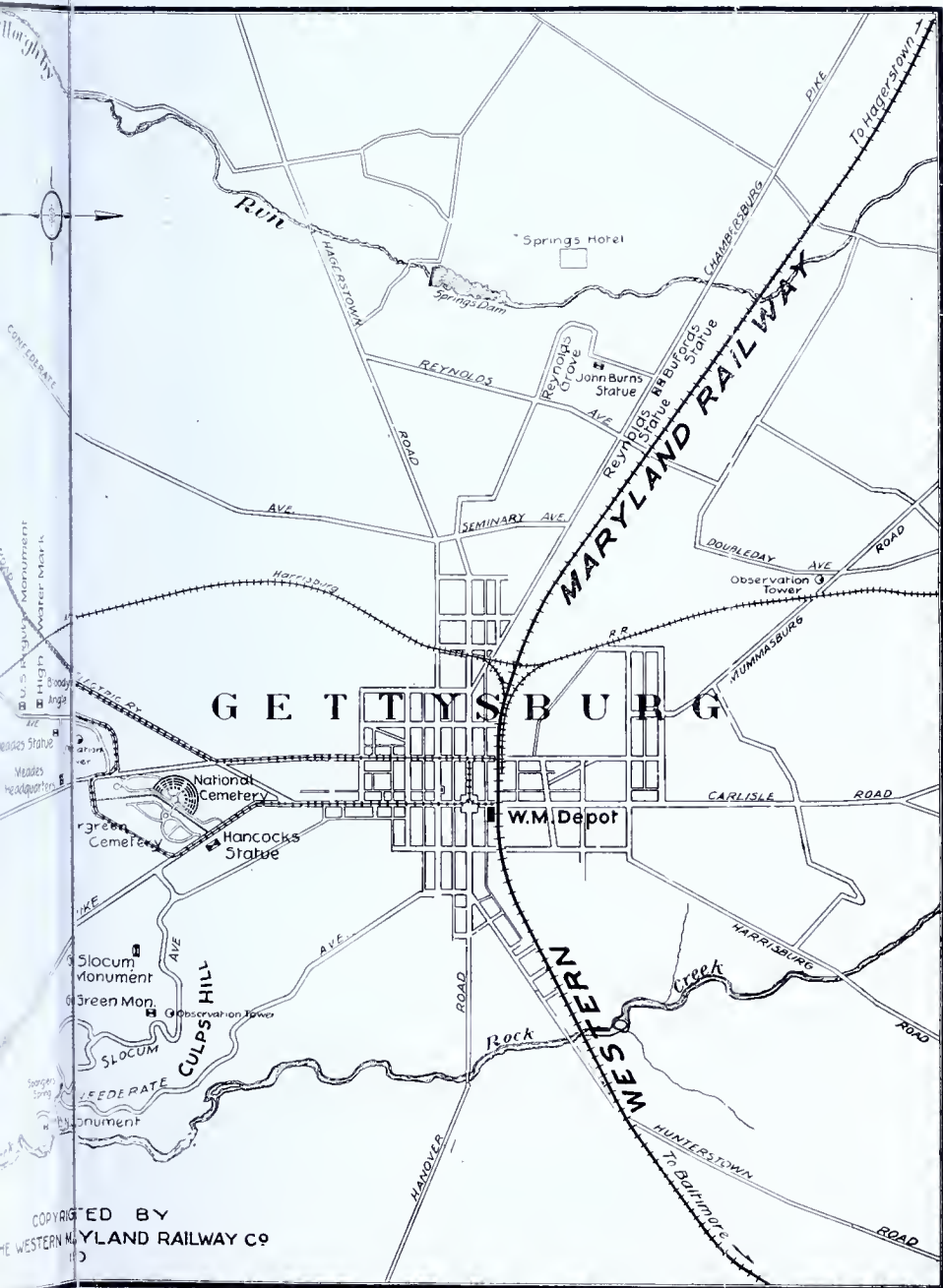
HIGH WATER MARK. GETTYSBURG.

Pickett's charge is an oft-told tale and cannot be adequately described within the limit of this story. According to all the maxims and rules of war, his lines, with that hell of direct and cross-fire of artillery and infantry crossing an open plain without tree or bush, should not have reached the federal lines at The Angle. But Pickett's men were Lee's soldiers, and Lee's soldiers were not ordinary soldiers.

The assaulting lines covered about the front of Gibbon's and Hay's Divisions of Hancock's Corps, their left brigade slightly beyond Hay's right. At 3 P. M. the order was given to advance and the long gray lines began their march toward that soon to be crimsoned field. Looking at them, as far as the haze of smoke would permit, it appeared from Cemetery Ridge as if successive throbs ran along the line as it advanced—the knees of the men as they marched. Pickett's own division was in two lines; Kemper on the right, Garnett on his left, with Armistead closed on the center in second line. The division passed through Wilcox and Perry's Brigades, that were to follow; on through Alexander's hot, smoking guns until they were uncovered by the roll of the ridge at the Emmitsburg Road, when the Federal artillery on Cemetery Hill, Ziegler's Grove, Hazlett's Battery on Little Round Top, The Angle and the continuation of Cemetery Ridge, roared at them like a volcano, vomiting at them a lava of shell, case, grape and canister. At this point the direction of the division was changed, moving to the left by a sharp oblique. Wilcox, who was to follow in close support to protect the right, lost sight of Pickett's lines in the smoke of battle, and although he inclined slightly to his left, a gap was made between him and Pickett now murderously engaged in front of The Angle. This gap was quickly filled by Hancock; two regiments of Stannard's Vermont Brigade filling it by a change of front to the right pressing Kemper's flank while they fired, at least, ten rounds. In Hay's front Woodruff's Battery mowed their lines with canister, while the 8th Ohio and the equivalent of another regiment gathered by Hays from the 126th New York and other regiments of Willard's Brigade, duplicated Stannard's movement. The awful loss in the front line of Pickett's Division made room for Armistead, who, with his hat on the point of his sword, entered The Angle at the break in the fence made to permit the



MAP OF GETTYSBURG



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(1900)

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

service of Cushing's guns, followed by his Virginians to a fierce hand to hand conflict with the men of Webb's Brigade—three regiments and two companies of a fourth. Armistead fell twenty-one feet from one of Cushing's guns that had been pushed into The Angle and, at the colors of the 72d Pennsylvania. Cushing fell with his third wound and his body was tenderly carried to the rear. Armistead was also tenderly carried to the rear and to the Eleventh Corps hospital, on the Granite School House Road, where he received every possible attention, but died the following Sunday morning. It was a pity so brave a soldier had to die. The regiments on Webb's left, having cleared their front, crowded to the right, and lines that, regularly, would have stood four ranks deep formed at the base of The Angle. During the action Cowan's Battery, from the artillery reserve, relieved Brown's Battery and served "double canister at ten yards" at the little clump of trees. While Pickett's lines were breaking, Shaler's Brigade of the Sixth Corps came within touch, with Lockwood and McDougall of the Twelfth Corps in close support.

General Lee's supreme effort had failed. In a magnificent manifestation of the "Spirit of Old West Point" he met the broken fragments of Pickett's Regiments, taking all the blame of their failure upon himself.

It is no disparagement to General Lee, his lieutenants or his soldiers, to say that, with the number of men at his disposal, there was no combination or manœuvre that would have beaten Meade and his army at Gettysburg. General Lee's task was simply beyond his means.

[The writer, on account of very limited space, has not been able to go deeply into the subject, but is engaged in preparing a more pretentious work, to be profusely illustrated by photographic reproductions and sketch maps. He is one of the surviving enlisted men, full service, of the old Army of the Potomac.—EDITOR.]



THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.



PERHAPS the most interesting of all the historic spots of Gettysburg is the parklike, peaceful, majestic National Cemetery, where lie so many of the nation's honored dead. From this eminence the Union batteries sent forth their dreadful torrent of destruction nearly fifty years ago, but to-day it lies peacefully greeting the visitor as if it had never been the scene of such devastation in the wartime days. It is a beautiful place, well in keeping with the sombre spirit of Gettysburg, selected and maintained by the Government as the last resting place of its patriots who laid down their lives in defence of their principles.

The massive iron gateway is of beautiful design and elaborate construction. On the supporting pillars are artistically displayed the names of the States represented in the Army of the Potomac that participated in the battle. The enclosure is laid out in splendid roads and beautiful lawns and flower beds. The main avenue is lined with majestic oaks that stand like mighty sentinels keeping perpetual guard over the sleeping army that lies awaiting the final reveille. There are many fine gravelled walks and graceful circles included in the beauty of the general lay out of this hallowed place. It contains in all about 17 acres, and a great many beautiful monuments, foremost among which is the great Peace Monument, which stands in majestic grandeur in token of the gratitude of a nation to its dead. In a little spot all alone lie the unknown dead. Gone, but not forgotten, they sleep there with the rest in that eternal slumber which shall last until God's bugler sounds the final assembly call, and they stand once more at attention to answer to those names which are now unknown.

On the west side Evergreen Cemetery joins, being separated by a fine green hedge. The idea of locating the National Cemetery where it is occurred to Governor Andrew Curtin, at that time Executive of Pennsylvania, and with the aid of Hon. David Wills, of Gettysburg, and the co-operation of all the governors of the Federal States, their efforts were crowned with success. The ground was dedicated November 19th, 1863, only four months after the battle. The address of President Abraham Lincoln on that occasion follows :



42ND NEW YORK INFANTRY—TAMMANY REGIMENT.

"Four-score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war; testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense; we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining: before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The following are the Union States represented and the number of their dead :

Maine.....	104	Maryland.....	22
New Hampshire.....	49	West Virginia.....	11
Vermont.....	61	Ohio.....	131
Massachusetts.....	158	Indiana.....	80
Rhode Island.....	14	Illinois.....	6
Connecticut.....	22	Michigan.....	175
New York.....	867	Wisconsin.....	73
New Jersey.....	78	Minnesota.....	56
Pennsylvania.....	555	U. S. Regulars.....	139
Delaware.....	15	Unknown.....	978
Total.....		3,575	



GROUP OF STATUARY, BASE OF LEE MONUMENT—SEE DESCRIPTION ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

GROUP FOR VIRGINIA STATE MEMORIAL AT GETTYSBURG.



HIS group is the work of the sculptor, F. Wm. Sievers, Forest Hill, Richmond, Va., and will be placed in position at Gettysburg in time for the 50th Anniversary Celebration, July 1st to 4th, 1913, although it is probable that the equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee, also by the same sculptor, will not be finished in time for dedication during the celebration.

Mr. Sievers gives the following interesting description of his work :

“The conception is ideal and is intended to commemorate the three branches of military service. The different characters illustrate the various walks of life from which Lee’s army was recruited. The group measures 16 feet in length, and the figures are 7 feet high or less. The work is to be in bronze and is to be placed in front of the Virginia State Memorial, the granite work of which is already completed. It stands on Confederate Avenue, just out of Spangler’s Woods, almost the very spot from which General Lee viewed the battle. The equestrian statue of Lee is for the same monument and surmounts the pedestal. General Lee and mount will look directly over the group and all face ‘Bloody Angle.’”





WINCHESTER, VA., SEPTEMBER 19th, 1864.

"At a critical period of the battle, Col. Schoonmaker gallantly led a cavalry charge against the left of the enemy's line of battle which was protected by earthworks, drove the enemy out of his works, which were the last defenses on his left and captured many

ENEMY

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND GETTYSBURG.

LEE MONUMENT—On Confederate Avenue, just out of Spangler's woods, and almost on the very spot from which he viewed the battle from the back of his trusty old horse, "Traveler," will soon be located the handsome equestrian statue dedicated to General Robert E. Lee. The monument will have at its base a beautiful group, the whole being designed by F. William Sievers, of Forest Hill, Richmond, Va. When completed, and in place, the monument and group will be among the most attractive features of the Battlefield.

GENERAL R. E. LEE'S HEADQUARTERS—On the Chambersburg Pike, about one-half mile from the western limits of the town.

ROUND TOP PARK—An ample excursion and recreation park, which is reached by team or the cars of the Gettysburg Electric Railway. It is close to "Devil's Den," "The Wheat Field," and other notable points of interest.

BATTLEFIELD OBSERVATORIES—These are located on the principal historic points of the battlefield, and are high steel towers, which afford a magnificent bird's-eye view of the field.

CULP'S HILL—One of the most important points on the battlefield. It is situated about one-half mile east of Cemetery Hill, both of which were considered great strongholds during the conflict.

REYNOLDS' GROVE—A beautiful spot where gallant General Reynolds received his death wound, which place is now marked with a magnificent monument to his memory. A noble oak marks the exact spot where he fell.

TREES SHATTERED BY SHOT AND SHELL—In making a tour of the battlefield the visitor is often attracted by the strange appearance of the trunks of the trees where they were riddled with bullets and cannon shot. In the trunk of a tree, which it recently became necessary to cut down, were found nine hundred shot and rifle balls of various kinds and sizes.

HIGH WATER MARK—Located on Hancock Avenue in a beautiful clump of trees, is the celebrated High Water Mark Tablet, indicating the spot that Colonel J. B. Batchelder christened as the "High Water Mark of the Rebellion." It was here that the hottest fighting occurred and the tide of victory took its famous turn.

EQUESTRIAN STATUES—Four magnificent equestrian statues are now erected on the battlefield. They are masterpieces of the sculptor's art, and were erected in honor of Major-Generals George G. Meade, Winfield S. Hancock, John F. Reynolds and Henry W. Slocum. An additional equestrian statue will soon be erected and dedicated to the memory of Major-General John Sedgwick.

GENERAL MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS—The former headquarters of General George G. Meade are located just off Hancock Avenue, and are in a splendid state of preservation. A museum has been established in the famous old building, which contains many curios and valuable relics of the war, on exhibition to the public.

JENNIE WADE HOUSE—The only woman—in fact, the only citizen of Gettysburg—to lose life in connection with the great battle was Jennie Wade, a young woman of Gettysburg, who was accidentally shot and killed by a stray rifle ball, which passed through two doors of her little home and struck her down as she was engaged in household duties. The Jennie Wade house is now a public museum. The holes made by the fatal bullet are still in the doors, together with hundreds of others in different parts of the structure. A handsome monument marks Jennie Wade's last resting place in the Citizen's Cemetery.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT—Near the "Valley of Death" is located the memorial of the 2d Maryland Regiment, C. S. A., the only Confederate regimental monument on the battlefield. The 2d Maryland, distinguished for relentless bravery and remarkable daring, was the only Confederate Regiment from Maryland participating in the battle of Gettysburg.

HISTORIC CANNON—Scattered everywhere over the battlefield stand the old cannon which worked such devastation. They belonged to both the Union and Confeder-

ate Armies, and stand to-day in the exact positions they occupied during the war. They are mostly bronze guns, and are in remarkably good condition, considering they have stood the wars of man and the elements for nearly half a century.

JOHN BURNS' HOME—The residence formerly occupied by John Burns, hero, also stands as an humble monument to that rugged old patriot. It is located on Chambersburg Street. The following, written by W. H. Tipton, tells the story of his bravery: "At the commencement of the battle of Gettysburg, John Burns, then past seventy years of age, and a citizen of this place, inspired by the spirit of true patriotism, shouldered his trusty rifle and went out to meet the enemy. He was shot twice, and although suffering from his wounds he faltered not, but, like the heroes of olden times, passed on eager for the combat, in which he took an active part, until he fell badly wounded." John Burns is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

HISTORIC CHURCHES—Unusual interest centers about the churches of Gettysburg from the fact that all of them were immediately turned into hospitals at the outbreak of the battle, and served as such during the conflict and for months afterwards. Notable among them is Christ's Lutheran Church, where Chaplain Howell was killed the first day of the battle by a stray bullet while mounting the steps to visit the wounded of his regiment. A bronze tablet in the form of an open book on the church steps marks the spot where he fell. This church also contains a historic old bell, which dates back to the days and conquests of Napoleon. Among the other churches of special interest are the German Reformed, St. Francis Xavier, Presbyterian, and the Memorial Church of the Prince of Peace.

FREDERICK, MD., is situated near Gettysburg and is the most historic town in Maryland. It can be reached from Gettysburg by using the Western Maryland Railway to Thurmont, and thence by the Frederick Railroad. A trip over the Frederick Railroad, through the "Heart of Maryland" and to the beautiful Braddock Heights, should certainly be made by every visitor to Gettysburg. Electric cars of the Frederick Railroad Company connect at Thurmont with all trains of the Western Maryland Railway.



U. S. REGULAR ARMY MONUMENT.

GETTYSBURG OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.



It was a strange decree of fate which settled upon Gettysburg, a peaceful, quiet country village, as the scene of one of the world's most desperately fought battles and the most momentous of the struggle between the North and the South. Nestling on the gentle slopes of the placid Blue Ridge, at the base of South Mountain, between the ridges of Cemetery Hill on the southwest and Seminary Ridge on the west, it is surrounded by a cluster of low hills forming the background of a broad expanse of rich valleys in a high state of cultivation. Its exact geographical position is about seven miles north of the State line dividing Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The site of Gettysburg was originally located by thrifty German colonists in 1779, (just three years following the Declaration of American Independence). The town was founded by James Getty in 1780, became the county-seat of Adams County in 1800, and was incorporated in 1807. It started with a handful of residents in a few scattered cottages and shacks, but grew until at the time of the outbreak of the war (1861) it boasted about 1200 inhabitants and about 1500 at the time the famous battle was fought. Many clearly visible marks of the struggle still remain. An old fence, carefully preserved, shows hundreds of bullet holes, where riflemen took pot shots at each other. The side of an historic house displays a big solid cannon shot still sticking in the brickwork just where it landed from a Confederate gun; houses everywhere retain the old shutters punctured with many shot, and door frames innumerable retain the scars of the minie balls. Trees with scarred and shattered trunks, gnarled limbs and twisted boughs bear silent evidence to the awful rain of shot and shell. The scene of the conflict is all about. The stranger asks, "Where is the battlefield?" as he halts at the Center Square. "Right where you are standing," replies a grizzled old Vet. with a wooden leg, as he respectfully salutes. Then he points to a wide street and tells how a whole battery of artillery was wheeled suddenly into that same thoroughfare, and a literal avalanche of death poured down between its rows of houses in the very faces of a brigade which was advancing, with colors flying, to



29TH OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT.

the aid of their comrades. The little town was practically in the center of the battlefield, as its shattered chimneys, broken walls and many bullet marks tell. The old guide tells of how the people herded like panic-stricken sheep in the cellars when the firing began, and remained there in fear and trembling during the three days, often with scant food and water, until the bombardment had ceased and their lives were once more safe.

The Gettysburg of to-day has not changed so very much. The town has grown bigger, it is true. The population has increased from a paltry 1,500 to over 5,000. Handsome new buildings have sprung up. The hum of busy machinery in many factories and mills bespeaks prosperity. Big stores and marts of commerce have been reared in commercial energy, and there is plenty of evidence of growth and up-to-dateness, but there is too much of the sacredly historic to admit of complete evolution, and much of the town has been reverently preserved in its original form as a memorial to its and the nation's posterity. Yet it is a thriving place, and at present boasts of many magnificent residences and churches, numerous modern department and other stores, three newspapers, two steam railroads, giving quick and convenient access to all points, a modern trolley road, which traverses much of the battlefield. Among its many industries are a brick plant, furniture factory, roller mills, iron foundry, planing and wood working mills, ice plant, ice cream manufacturing, tile works, novelty works, shirt factory, wrapper factory and others. Besides, the town boasts three banks, a trust company and other financial institutions. It has numerous fine public schools and the famed Gettysburg College and Seminary. It is estimated that 200,000 strangers visit Gettysburg every year.



SEEING THE BATTLEFIELD.



Facilities for seeing the vast number of historic points of interest of the battlefield of Gettysburg are always adequate and moderate in cost. It has so much to offer to sightseers, and the entire field is dotted with magnificent monuments, tablets and markers, setting forth the part each particular spot played in history-making, that a tour of it is one continual round of entertainment and education. Covering, as it does, about twenty-five square miles of ground, it is practically impossible to see it all afoot, hence the necessity for vehicle. The Gettysburg Electric Railway encircles the field, and includes excellent views of General Meade's Headquarters, Peach Orchard, Devil's Den, The Wheat Field, Little Round Top, High Water Mark, Cemetery Hill, National Cemetery, The Valley of Death, The Bloody Angle, and many other points of especial interest. Gettysburg has also a number of modern first-class hotels, to which are attached up-to-date liverys, where fine teams may be hired at moderate charges for drives over the entire field or any part thereof. Touring cars may also be engaged for a quick trip over the field, should one's time be limited. Many old soldiers who fought in the great conflict are also available as guides of the battlefield. They are intimately acquainted with its history and every location of note. For a modest fee they will escort parties or individuals over the field, lecturing interestingly on the stirring events as they occurred. The people of Gettysburg are warm hearted and hospitable, and the visitor is made to feel welcome and perfectly at home at all times and under all conditions. The fine hotels offer comfortable accommodations and first-class fare at moderate rates.



GETTYSBURG IS REACHED OVER THE WESTERN MARYLAND LINES

- From Boston, New York, Philadelphia and the East (all rail) via Pennsylvania R. R. and Baltimore.
- From Boston, Providence, Savannah and Jacksonville (water and rail) via Merchants & Miners S. S. Co. and Baltimore.
- From Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and the West (all rail) via New York Central Lines and Pittsburgh.
- From St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Southwest (all rail) via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. and Cumberland.
- From Charleston, Augusta, Savannah and Jacksonville (all rail) via Atlantic Coast Line, Pennsylvania R. R. and Baltimore.
- From Savannah, Jacksonville, Atlanta and Birmingham (all rail) via Seaboard Air Line, Pennsylvania R. R. and Baltimore.
- From Atlanta, Jacksonville, Birmingham and New Orleans (all rail) via Southern Railway, Pennsylvania R. R. and Baltimore.
- From Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville (all rail) via Norfolk & Western Ry. and Baltimore or Hagerstown.
- From Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Point and South (water and rail) via Old Bay Line and Baltimore.
- From Norfolk, Richmond, Old Point and South (water and rail) via Chesapeake S. S. Line and Baltimore.
- From Washington (all rail) via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., or Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis R. R., and Baltimore.
- From Richmond (all rail) via Richmond-Washington Line and Baltimore.

All trains from the East via Pennsylvania R. R. and from the South via Washington and Pennsylvania R. R., have through sleeping or parlor cars to Baltimore without change, connecting in Union Station with Western Maryland Ry. for Gettysburg.

Passengers from the West via New York Central Lines change to through trains over the Western Maryland Ry. in Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Station at Pittsburgh.

The Western Maryland Lines may be aptly described as COMPLETE IN SCENIC SPLendor. Both the Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains are crossed in modern trains, over rock-ballasted road-bed. Through day trains carry cafe-observation parlor cars, affording an opportunity to view a panorama, the grandeur of which is not equalled east of the Rocky Mountains.

Information relative to rates, routes and schedules will be promptly furnished upon application to F. M. HOWELL, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.



THE BLUE RIDGE RESORT REGION.



BEAUTIFUL Blue Ridge Mountain Resort region, noted the world over for the magnificence of its scenic environment, healthful location, invigorating atmosphere, delightful spring water

and general desirability as a place of summer recreation and enjoyment, is unsurpassed in its every essential of summer recreation and comfort, and year by year grows in its popularity and attractiveness. Nestling snugly around on the mountain tops are Pen-Mar, Buena Vista, Blue Ridge Summit, Highfield, Monterey, Blue Mountain, Cascades and others, where from the early spring until the late fall thousands of people from all over the United States gather for health and rest during the heated term. There is not a more beautiful region in all America. Away up among the rugged crests of one of the most picturesque mountain ranges in the world, while far below lie the beautiful valleys like pictured visions of peaceful plenty, slumbering there in the noon-day haze, delighting to the sight and restful in their soft green verdure, and the darker shades of the farm lands, with houses and barns which look like the toy structures of a Christmas garden in the intervening space 2,000 feet below, where truly "distance lends enchantment to the view."

Several of the finest hotels in the country are to be found in the different sections of this locality. Among these may be noted the Blue Mountain House, resting among the picturesque and inspiring scenery on the top of a huge mountain, commanding a superb and fascinating view of the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys. The hotel has ample accommodations for five hundred guests. The sleeping chambers are spacious, with high ceilings. Light, sunshine, pure air and perfect ventilation are rightly considered prime factors in the promotion of health and the recuperation of enervated vital force.

The Hotel Buena Vista is well named, for nowhere in the whole range of the Blue Ridge can a better view be had than from the veranda of this excellent hotel. Before its broad porches lies a magnificent picture of nature's fairy-land, of rugged mountains and wooded hills, with the peaceful valleys sleeping in between. It will accommodate four hundred guests.

Monterey Inn is located near Blue Ridge Summit. It is beautifully situated on the Blue Ridge, and is on one of the breeziest spots in that lofty mountain range. Like the other hotels mentioned, it is noted for its comfortable rooms and furnishings and splendid table fare. It has accommodations for three hundred guests.

In the territory from Blue Ridge Summit to Edgemont a vast number of fine cottages and bungalows have been erected, and in summer this locality is one of extreme life and animation. There are many of them the homes of millionaires, but many more in this and other localities in and about Pen-Mar are open to summer boarders at exceedingly reasonable rates. This cottage life is ideal, full of invigoration, diversity and health, and at a cost which represents actually less than staying at home in the fevered city during the hot weather. Many of these cottages contain every comfort and convenience of a first-class hotel, and at less than half their rates. They are all modern and up to date, and appeal to the visitor from every point of view.

The queen resort of the Blue Ridge region is picturesque Pen-Mar, one of the most beautifully located summer pleasure grounds in America, where, perched on the side of a mighty mountain 2,000 feet above sea level, is located a fine excursion park, with myriad modern amusements, ample electrical illuminations at night, a big hotel and dining rooms, and every attribute of an up-to-date pleasure ground for the public. There the cool breezes always blow, and the atmosphere is ever invigorating and delightful. The park is under the direct management of the Western Maryland Railway Company, and perfect order is always maintained. Among the amusement features may be mentioned the new and enlarged Dancing Pavilion, where Prof. Bohl's Pen-Mar Orchestra renders concerts and dance music daily; the great new Roller Coaster, Libby's new Crystal Maze, Laughing Gallery and Cave of the Winds; one of the finest Carousels in the country; boating and bathing in crystal Lake Royer, etc.

This delightful region is only about twenty miles distant from Gettysburg, and low excursion rates are in force, with frequent train service during the summer season, thus putting the battlefield and the delightful summer resorts of the Blue Ridge within easy access of each other.

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Aside from the sentiment of the occasion, it will prove most attractive from a spectacular point of view. Many States are inviting their old soldiers to go as guests, while the United States Government will provide accommodations for them during the celebration. Thousands of regular soldiers will participate, including high Government officials, army officers and staffs.

A history of the battles which brought about the war's turning point is given herein. Details of Gettysburg's ability to emulate its enviable reputation as hospitable host is also included.

Gettysburg is conveniently located on the Western Maryland Lines, within three hours of Baltimore, one and a half hours of Hagerstown and four hours of Cumberland.

Convenient schedules will be in effect from the West via New York Central Lines and Pittsburgh. Low rate tickets will be on sale from all points on connecting lines.

Information of any kind as to choice of routes, schedules or hotel accommodations at Gettysburg, or any of the famous mountain resorts in the immediate vicinity, will be gladly furnished upon application to

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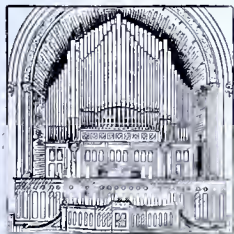
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